THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. IX., Nº. 451. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1859. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. PHILIP HENRY UNDERWOOD is authorized to sign for our Firm by procuration.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
9ap Shanghai, 12th February, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is appointed Agent at this Port to the UNDERWRITERS and MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES OF BREMEN.

EDWIN WADMAN.
tf Ningpo, 26th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late GEORGE SMITH, and of Mr. BENJAMIN GOTT KINNEAR, in our firm, ceased on *31st December*, 1857.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ANDREW ARCHIBALD RANKEN, in our firm, ceased on *31st December*, 1858.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. WALTER MOURILYAN has this day been admitted a partner in my business which will hereafter be carried on under the style of ELLES & Co.

JAMIESON ELLES.
23ap Amoy, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM BROUGHALL in Shanghai having terminated on the 31st ulto. I shall, for the future, carry on the Business of Public Silk Inspector in my own name.

J. F. CARTER.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore conducted in China under the style of BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co. was closed on *the 31st ultimo*. J. JAMES DOW will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

T. S. RAWSON.
S. RAWSON.
WILLIAM KAY.
By their Attorney. W. BLENKIN.
JAMES DOW.
W. THORBURN.
W. M. NORTON.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of the Stock in Trade and Good-will of my business *from the 1st December last*, the Firm of P. F. RICHARDS & Co. or RICHARDS & Co. ceased from that date.

P. F. RICHARDS,
Sole Partner.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. KNOOP & Co. beg leave to intimate that they have commenced business as *Shipchandlers and General Merchants* in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. RICHARDS & Co.; and hope by strict attention to business to secure a share of the custom of Vessels coming to this Port, and also of the Foreign Community. Mr. FRANZ KNOOP is authorized to sign for the Firm per procuration.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)
SHANHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business*. CURRENT ACCOUNTS can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.

For SHROFFING, a charge of 50 Cents per Mille will be made.

INTEREST

will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at 5	per Cent. per Annum.
Six do., " "	6 "
Twelve do., " "	7 "

The Branch *purchases Bills*, and *grants Drafts*, on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and the Agencies in BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CEYLON, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.

RICHD. NEWBY,
Manager.
tf Shanghae, 18th September, 1858.

NEW OPENING OF THE CHINESE TRADE.

EAST India and China Agency, established for 10 years in the city of London. The undersigned having a thorough knowledge of the leading European markets, and nearly 20 years experience in the purchase of the English staples, suitable to India and China, would be happy to take charge of Consignments to England, and to invest the proceeds, in the purchase of any description of manufactures that may be required.

Special attention directed to the execution of orders for goods of the following leading branches of trade, viz.

WOOLLEN GOODS selected from the best manufacturers in the West of England, Yorkshire, Russia, and German houses.

COTTON GOODS of the width, and substance, adapted to the Chinese wants, from the leading manufacturers at Manchester.

AMERICAN DRILLS and SHEETINGS, selected from the best manufacturers, long known to the Chinese Trade.

Those parties desirous to avail themselves of the important advantages of the advertisers experience, have only to send full particulars of the goods, and of the markets they prefer, and they may depend upon their orders being executed with that care, and minute study, which cannot fail to please the tastes of the Chinese consumers.

HENRY CASSIN.
Commission Merchant,
Leadenhall Street London.

INSURANCES.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

The Policies of the Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of *taels* $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1. On Buildings or on their contents.
2. On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant INSURANCE on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S) and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez.* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
H. T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London 26th June, 1858

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium,* ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1860.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

FOR SALE.

FRENCH BOOTS & SHOES!!

JUST received ex Overland Mail a fine assortment of French BOOTS and SHOES.

Also,

For sale at the store of the undersigned elegant CHANDELIERS of 3, 4, 6 and 8 burners; Hanging, Solar, Bent and Billiard-room LAMPS at reasonable prices.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 12th February, 1859.

FOR SALE ex "ANGLO SAXON."

FINE Pale Sherry.
do. Golden do. } in 3 doz. Cases.
Superior Old Port.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 4th February, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned offer for sale at moderate prices a large invoice of Europe Rope from 8 in. to 9 thread, Manila Rope, Canvas, Repairing Canvas, Stockholm Tar and Pitch, Oakum, all kind of Paints (dry and ready made), Paint and Lamp Oils, Varnish, Lime Juice, Vinegar, and a variety of Articles for Ships use.

Also,

Fresh Cheese, Hams, Butter, and Salt Provisions; Pale and Brown Brandy; Port, Sherry, and a variety of Wines, &c., &c.

KNOOP & Co.
Corner of North Gate & Bridge Street.
tf Shanghai, 8th January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

A NEW 6 inch Hydraulic Baling Press made by Messrs. PEEL, WILLIAMS & PEEL Manchester, which is complete, and a portion of the Machinery in duplicate, with instructions for using the same.

Also.

A Lithographic Press, complete.

Apply to

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 31st January, 1859.

LEGRAND, FRERES & CIE.

BEG to announce that they are prepared to offer for sale a large well selected assortment of Watches, Alarm Time Pieces, Clock-movements, Stereoscopes, Perfumery and Fancy Goods, &c., &c., &c.

Also, Claret, Brandy, best Salad Oil, Preserves in Vinegar, and Sweet Liqueurs.

Photographic Portraits taken and set in Frames of different Styles, at moderate prices.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Also.

TABLES shewing the value in Shanghai, of Bar Silver, Mexican Dollars, and Rupees, as compared with rates ruling in London, (of the last, twenty copies only, remain on hand).

Price of each Set, Tls. 2 per Copy.
Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing Cost of Tea laid down in England and America.—Compiled by P. LOUREIRO.

Price $3 Mex. each.
Apply to the *North-China Herald* office.
tf Shanghai, 23d September, 1858.

FOR SALE.
Price One Tael per Copy.
JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

CLARET (five qualities); Ermitage 1842; Champagne (two qualities); Sparkling St. Péray; Muscat de Frontignan; Malaga; Pale Brandy; Brown do.; and Kirschwasser, &c., &c.
Great assortment of sweet Liqueurs.
Best salad Oil.
All in 1 doz. Cases.

X. SALABELLE & CIE.
Tehang-foo, North Gate Street corner of Bridge Street.
tf Shanghai, August 6th, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE.
AT FOGG & Co.
price per copy.

WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted,....	2.00
Do. ... Pocket,.....	1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom 2 vols. with a Map.	

tf Shanghai, 7th April, 1858.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE American Ship *JOHN JAY*, 494 Tons Register. For particulars apply to

ISAAC M. BULL & Co.
19mr Shanghai, 12th March, 1859.

FOR SALE.

A Ship's Jolly Boat, about 24 feet long and 7 feet beam, in good order, with Oars, &c. She is to be sold for the benefit of the four Natives picked up by the American Ship *Turolinta.*

Apply on board.
tf Shanghai, 5th March, 1859.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Sparkling Moselle.
Port, Sherry, Claret, &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

WORKS ON SALE.
At the London Mission Printing Office,
SHANGHAE.

TO be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA, ...	*Tls.*2.0.0
FOKIEN or AMOY DICTIONARY, 1 vol. 4to., ...	10.0.0
CHINESE and ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo.	10.0.0
ENGLISH and CHINESE DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo.	10.0.0
ENGLISH and JAPANESE VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo.	2.0.0
COREAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo., ...	2.0.0
FORMOSAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 12mo.	1.0.0
ANCIENT CHINA, 1 vol. 8vo., ...	2.0.0
THEOLOGY of the CHINESE, ...	1.5.0
THE TRUE MEANING of the word *SHIN*, or "SPIRIT,"	0.5.0
GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA, ...	1.0.0
THE CHINAMAN ABROAD, or a Desultory Account of the MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO, by *Ong-Chae-hae.*	0.5.0
ON THE SILK MANUFACTURE, & CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY, ...	0.7.5
GENERAL DESCRIPTION of SHANGHAE and its Environs,..	1.0.0
NARRATIVE of a MISSION to the JEWS at Kae-fung Foo, ...	0.5.0
FAC-SIMILES of 4 ancient Hebrew Manuscripts, from the Synagogue at Kae-fung Foo, ...	1.0.0
NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS, ...	2.0.0
GRAMMAR of the SHANGHAE DIALECT, ...	2.0.0
MEMOIRS of the Life and Labours of Dr. MORRISON, ...	3.0.0
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for	1.0.0
ÆSOP'S FABLES, in Chinese and English, ...	2.0.0
GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language, ...	2.0.0

THE SHANGHAI ALMANAC FOR 1859,
In addition to the former matter, it contains a Diary of 4 days to a page.

LIST OF HONGS & RESIDENTS,
corrected to *31st December*, 1858.

North-China Herald, Office,

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

THE Business Premises at present occupied by Messrs. THORNE, BROTHERS & Co., with servant's Offices attached, suitable for a Dwelling House. Apply to

WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1859.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House with large Godown attached, (together or separately), formerly known as *Wha-Shing* and lately occupied by Messrs. CRAMPTONS, HANBURY & Co.

Also the House and Godown next to *Wha-Shing*, lately occupied by Messrs. SALABELLE & Cie. For particulars apply to

T. J. BIRDSEYE.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

A POSTSCRIPT to the *North-China Herald* is published for transmission to Hongkong and Chinese ports by every favorable opportunity. It contains a *precis* of News, Daily quotations of Exchange and Opium, Arrivals, Clearances, and Departures of Vessels, from the date of the last previous publication until the latest hour.

PRICE 1 MEX: DOLLAR per month, payable Quarterly

To Hongkong Subscribers to the *Daily Shipping and Commercial News*, Free.

Subscriptions received at this Office and by Messrs. MCEWEN & Co., Hongkong.

tf Shanghai, 10th November, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate Private Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
" Officers do. ..... " 1.5.0 "
" General Wards,..... " 1.0.0 "

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMOY DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Directors of the above Company beg leave to intimate to Merchants, Shipowners, Masters of Vessels and the Public generally, that the Amoy Dock will be opened and ready to receive Ships *on or about the* 1st *May proximo.*

The Dock is 360 feet long and 60 feet broad, built entirely of Granite, on a solid foundation. The Company will always have on hand a large Stock of Masts, Spars, Planking, Copper, Yellow Metal, Bolts, &c., &c., and they will be able to supply all requisites for the repair of Ships on the most favorable terms.

An Experienced Manager has charge of the Works, and a full Staff of efficient Carpenters, Blacksmiths, &c., will always be kept up.

For the Directors,
THOS. D. BOYD,
Secretary.
13au Amoy, 22nd January, 1859.

MADAME WRIGHT,
MAGAZIN DES MODES.
BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

Tae-hing. 泰興

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,
Auctioneers, Storekeepers and Commission Agents.
CHURCH STREET NEAR PARK & FIVES COURT LANES.

A VARIETY of useful and fancy Articles of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

H. MULLER,
Chronometer, Watch & Clock Maker.

INVITES the attention of Shipmasters and others visiting this port, to the well assorted stock of Watches, Clocks and Chronometers he has for sale.

Chronometers will be carefully repaired and cleaned, also rated by Transit observation. Clocks wound by the year at a moderate charge. Prompt attention paid to the repairs of Watches and Clocks.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. FOGG *& Co.*
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.
ALSO,
Lacquereдware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.
AND,
Champagne and other Wines.

ALGAR & STREET,
Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents.
THE COLONIAL PRESS
SUPPLIED WITH
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK, PRESSES, CORRESPONDENT'S LETTERS,
AND ANY EUROPEAN GOODS,
ON LONDON TERMS.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, London.

ADVERTISEMENT.

R. T. PRITCHETT, RIFLE, GUN, AND SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the sound quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field. Every GUN sold by R. T. PRITCHETT is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or plug, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is uniformly tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.

36, St. James's-street London.

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THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1859.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the Sexton.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at 7 o'clock

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Jan.	10	Singapore,	Feb.	17
Bombay,	Feb.	1	Hongkong,	Mar.	2
Calcutta,	Jan.	22	New York,	Feb.	—
Galle,	Feb.	7			

MAIL of 25th Jany. from London *viâ* Marseilles due in Hongkong, 12th,—Shanghai, 20th inst. Last year it arrived on the 24th per *Formosa*.

Latest dates in England from China.—

Hongkong, 15 Nov. Received
Shanghai, 6 Nov. { *viâ* Marseilles.. 28 Dec. *viâ* Southampton 1 Jan.

Hongkong, 30 Nov. Per Electric Telegraph
Shanghai, 23 Nov. *viâ* Trieste, 10 Jan.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS, *taken by*

A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER *in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.*

FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 18th Mar., 1859.	*Ending 18th Mar., 1858.*
12,—*Max.* 49 *Min.* 41	*Max.* 50 *Min.* 41
13,— „ 50 „ 42	„ 48 „ 37
14,— „ 51 „ 44	„ 49 „ 37
15,— „ 50 „ 42	„ 50 „ 40
16,— „ 50 „ 39	„ 53 „ 38
17,— „ 50 „ 31	„ 45 „ 34
18,— „ 44 „ 32	„ 45 „ 35

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.

(Friday Evening.)

EXCHANGE.

On London, 6m/s., Bank Bills, 6s. 2¼*d.*, First class Credits, 6s. 3*d.* a 6s. 3¼*d.* per Tl. *On Calcutta*, Bank Bills, 3 d/s., Rs. 206; *on Bombay*, 10 d/s., Rs. 204 per 100 Tls., nominal.

OPIUM.

	Malwa	*New Patna* High Nos.	Low Nos.	*Old Patna* Tls.	Tls.
Mar.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.		
12—493	*a* 495..	585 *a* 596..	586 *a* 585..	570 *a* 575	
14—495	— ..	585 *a* 595..	580 *a* 585..	570 —	
15—490	— ..	585 *a* 595..	580 *a* 585..	570 —	
16—490	— ..	585 *a* 595..	580 *a* 585..	570 —	
17—485	— ..	585 *a* 590..	575 *a* 580..	570 —	
18—485	— ..	575 *a* 580..	570 *a* 575..	560 nom.	

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTED.—March 18th, *Zephyr*, (Br. sch.), Roper, for ——.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.—Per *Yang-tsze*, Mr. H. A. Ince. Per *Minna*, Messrs. E. King, Lemmon, and Tatham. Per *Hellespont*, Mr. W. Keswick.

At the hour of 2 P.M. there is no report of the mail having arrived at Woosung. It is considered to be due here to-morrow by P. & O. Company's Steamer.

As the *Yang-tsze* only left here on the 13th, she will scarcely have time to bring us the first instalment, unless the mail should arrive in Hongkong after its appointed time,—the 13th. A Table of dates of Arrival and Departure of the mails between England and China in 1859, will be found on our fourth page.

THE report that Han-kow was in possession of the rebels appears to have been true. A party of them occupied that city for a short time but had evacuated it by the latest accounts.

ON Sunday last a Proclamation was posted on the walls of the Chinese Custom-house respecting the duties on Opium. On sending, the following morning, to have it copied it had disappeared and we learnt that the Taoutai had sent an officer to remove it and withdraw the copy that was in the Custom-house. He appears also to have wished to suppress it entirely as there are only a few copies extant of which we could not procure one until too late for a translation to be made for our present issue.

It is an Official Document of considerable importance, quoting the New Trade Regulations agreed upon between the Chinese High Commissioners and the Foreign Plenipotentiaries, and, referring particularly to the 28th Article of the Treaty of Tien-tsin which fixes the inland Transit duties at 2½ per cent *ad valorem*, orders that as Opium is exempted from that privilege and the Chinese Government is left to make their own arrangements respecting that article of import, a duty is to be levied at every Custom-house passed, of 30 taels per chest if by water, or 20 taels if by land, and that it is to take effect immediately.

We are informed that the duty of 30 taels to be paid on landing here is understood to be in addition to the impost of 2½ taels per chest now levied, which is considered to be a separate and special tax for the payment of the Imperial forces opposed to the rebels. This appears to have been remonstrated against by some Chinese merchants, whereupon the Taoutai has addressed Kweiliang, the high Imperial Commissioner, and in the mean time has suspended the operation of the Edict.

The Opium dealers, anticipating the effect of this additional tax, bought very large quantities of drug and are now overstocked, which is causing a reaction in the price as they cannot resell to repay the loans made to them by the native Banks.

JAPAN has again been a prey to the devouring element,—fire. It is but six weeks since we gave some account of the destruction of a great part of the city of Yedo, and now Nagasaki has suffered a similar calamity, if not to the same extent in amount of property, it is, at all events, more disastrous to foreigners from the fact of its having fallen on their Quarter, Desima, where its effects will, doubtless, be felt by the new trade which has but recently arisen at that place.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter dated Nagasaki 11th inst. by which we grieve to find that one of our valued correspondents has been a sufferer by this catastrophe.

"On the morning of the 8th instant, at about 2 o'clock, a fire broke out which, before it was extinguished, destroyed nearly the whole of Desima.

"It originated in the Dutch bazaar, a wooden building filled with lacquer-ware, which was soon gone. The fire then crossed the main street, and quickly consumed some small shops filled with lacquer-ware and silk goods. Thence it was communicated to Mr. Spengler's kitchen, and in a few minutes his house, and indeed the whole row of which it was the first, and Mr. Polsbrook's the last, was in ruins. The warehouses immediately in the rear of these buildings were all consumed. The warehouses of the Dutch government, being fire proof, were preserved.

"Soon after the fire commenced, the officers and 400 men from the Russian frigate *Askold* were on the spot, and by their exertion the flames were arrested just before reaching Mr. Bassle's house, and after destroying 17 houses, and property estimated at 150 to 200,000 dollars.

"Too much credit cannot be given to Captain Onnkovski, and his officers, for their services. Coming early, and remaining until all danger was over, they performed their duty nobly and faithfully.

"The Sailors from nearly all the ships in harbor were on shore at the time, but with the exception of those from the British schooner *Zephyr*, (who were led by Captain Roper and his first officer, and were really controlled by them) these men did more harm than good, the majority of them seeming to think that the fire was contrived for the express purpose of affording them an opportunity to replenish their wardrobes and supply themselves with curios, &c., free of expense.

"The Japanese came in great numbers, the officers splendidly attired, and surrounded by scores of attendants bearing gaudy lanterns. The Governor and his suite came, and perhaps did some good, but their followers were so numerous as to be much in the way of working people.

"Had there been time, it would have been entertaining to go off a short distance to view the scene during the fire. There must have been two or three thousand lanterns, of sizes varying, from very large to very small, mounted on poles from 1 to 20 feet long, on the little island at the same time. And every available place in Nagasaki from which a view of the fire could be obtained, was covered with spectators each holding a lantern.

"On the morning after the fire, the Governor sent to the Dutch Commissioner, large quantities of hogs, chickens, eggs, vegetables, &c., thus testifying his sympathy with the sufferers."

Another account we have received from thence states, that it is supposed to have been caused by a candle left burning at the lacquer-ware shop when the occupants quitted it in the previous evening, as they only dwelt in the house during the day. They with Messrs. Splengler & Co. are the principal losers. There was, fortunately, no wind, but on the other hand, the tide was so low that water could not be procured and but for the exertions of the foreign Sailors, who pulled down a house and arrested the progress of the fire the destruction of property would have been much greater. There were 7 houses, 4 shops and 4 or 5 godowns entirely destroyed, the loss falling principally on foreign merchants. Our correspondent writes in terms of highest commendation of Captain Roper of the *Zephyr*, who saved the Government treasure and many valuable papers, of Capt. J. d'Umkofski of the Russian man of war, *Askold*, and his officers and nearly 400 men—and of several English, American and French gentlemen who did all in their power to extinguish the fire and to save furniture, &c. from its ravages. The masters and crews of the foreign vessels in harbour also rendered great assistance.

Trade had been quite at a stand since the fire.

The *Askold* is ordered home and will probably touch at Shanghai *en route*.

We have not received our usual shipping list.

A PAPER on Japan, from the pen of Dr. Maegowan, who has recently visited that country, is in the press and will appear in our next number.

THE P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamer *Formosa* came into harbour on Wednesday, having floated at spring tides off the mud at Woosung where she had been lying since her arrival on the 9th instant.

THE North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society met at the Library Rooms on Tuesday evening last.

A printed communication from Dr. Shertzer, of the Austrian scientific expedition, to the Rev. Mr. Syle, was read, requesting assistance in the way of procuring accurate details and measurements of the human form as exhibited in the natives of China. The letter was accompanied by an elaborate Memoir, stating the principles of the required investigation.

A committee, consisting of the Revs. J. Hobson and E. W. Syle with F. D. Williams, Esq., was appointed to procure and forward the needed information, on behalf of the Society.

A letter was read from M: C. de Montigny, H. I. M. Consul-General, enclosing the nautical observations of Captain Joseph Fedorovitch, Commander of the Russian Str. *Strelok*, during a passage from Nagasaki to Shanghai; which were placed at the disposal of the Society.

The thanks of the meeting were passed to Messrs. Montigny and Fedorovitch, and the paper handed over to the Committee for publication.

The Rev. Mr. Hobson then read a paper on the Proverbs current among the Chinese, shewing how much was to be learned regarding the native character from a study of this phase of their mental development. While the identity of thought exhibited in the proverbs of the East and West respectively is deserving of attention, it will be seen that there is sufficient in those of China to indicate a condition of the moral sense of no mean standard.

A vote of thanks to the author was unanimously passed for his interesting paper with a request that he would place it at the disposal of the Society for publication in its Journal.

Dr. Macgowan, being called on for information regarding his recent visit to Japan, made some remarks on bookmaking in that country. He exhibited several volumes of a Japanese work on Numismatics, which was illustrated by nearly five hundred colored representations of gold, silver and copper coins.

He also exhibited, as an evidence of the literary enterprise of the Japanese, a republication of the *Engelsche Spraakunst*, a book published a few years ago at Amsterdam to aid Dutchmen in the study of English. This volume had been copied in a legible running hand, the English or italicised portion being indicated by a back slope. The printing was neatly executed. All this pains was taken to assist those few Japanese who understand Dutch in acquiring our language.

Dr. Macgowan also called attention to another interesting fact,—the republication in Japan of works on secular subjects lately published by foreigners in Chinese. He believes that there are few books of this description that the Japanese have not adopted. The earliest of these is a Geographical and Statistical accounnt of the United States published some twenty years ago by the Rev. Dr. Bridgman. To that work, in Dr. M.'s opinion, is to be attributed most of the knowledge possessed by the Japanese of the United States. He thought also that Commodore Perry's expedition was better received owing to the favorable opinion the Japanese had formed of Americans from this book.

Dr. Macgowan heard expressions of regret that the Chinese Serial, lately conducted in this city by Mr. Wylie, had been suspended, and desires were expressed that the Newspaper, now published by Mr. Inslee at Ningpo, should be sent to Nagasaki.

"These and similar facts," said Dr. Macgowan, "might be adduced for the encouragement of those who contribute to the expense of printing books and tracts in Chinese. Persons who are guiltless of publishing Chinese books, and who are therefore secure from the shafts of criticism, affect to sneer at such labors, and strive to be facetious about the style in which they are written. Now, however faulty they may be, these two things may unquestionably be affirmed of them, they are understood, and they are worth reading—the Japanese being judges."

CHINESE BLIND-POOR.

The collection of Subscriptions for the Blind Institution having been kindly assumed by Edwd. Roche, Esq., Subscribers are requested to make their orders payable to him until further notice.

E. W. SYLE,
Trustee.

I avail myself of this opportunity to state that in order to keep the Institution in operation for the current year about Tls. 300 more than the amount already Subscribed will be required.

The Statistics are very simple. Fifty Blind Chinese are provided with employment, at a cost to the Institution of one Tael per month for each person.

E. W. S.

Shanghai, 16th March, 1859.

THE following Notification copied from the *Hongkong Government Gazette* of February 19th 1859, is important to Shippers Constwise:—

NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE, CANTON,
February 15th, 1859.

His Excellency the Hoppo has requested the undersigned, Her Majesty's Consul, to call the attention of the British Mercantile Community at this Port to the necessity for greater care on the part of those who transmit Foreign Goods from any other Consular Port to Canton, with an exemption Chop. Unless the Chop supply full particulars as to the Quality, Quantity, Number of Pieces, &c.,—so as to give the Custom House Officials here *satisfactory means of identifying the Packages or Goods* as those upon which Duties have actually been paid, and also specify the Sum paid, the importers cannot be allowed the exemption sought. And as much inconvenience frequently arises from the absence of such details, it would be well if Mercantile correspondents at the other Ports, were duly warned of the necessity for greater care as to the insertion of such full particulars in every exemption Chop.

Various questions have also been the subject of discussion recently connected with a carrying trade in Chinese produce; more especially Cotton, Peas, and Beans, and the transhipment of Teas at Whampoa, from Macao or other outlying Ports, and for which exemption from duty has been erroneously claimed by the Shippers.

The undersigned is further requested, therefore, by His Excellency the Hoppo, to advise the British Mercantile Community, that no Chinese produce, brought here from any other Port or Place for consumption or sale, can by Treaty be held exempt from an Import Duty, either on the plea that it has already paid an Export Duty at the place of shipment, or that it is of a class of produce exempted by the Treaty "Import Tariff,"—only applicable to Foreign Goods or produce. In the case of Teas, brought from any other Port or Place for shipment at Canton or Whampoa, the Tariff Export Duty is justly leviable, unless it can be shown such Teas have already paid at some other Consular Port the legal Export Dues according to Tariff.

The Duty levied on Cotton, the produce of China, brought to the Port in Chinese Vessels, His Excellency the Hoppo states to be the same as that specified in the Treaty Tariff: namely, 4 Mace per Picul. There is no distinction made therefore to the disadvantage of Foreign Ships, since this is also the amount claimed when the same produce is brought in the latter. The Duty on Peas, at the present rate of exchange, is about 56 Cash per Picul in Chinese Vessels, and the same rate only is claimed when brought in Foreign Vessels.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.
H. B. M.'s Consul for Canton.

To THE BRITISH MERCANTILE COMMUNITY AT CANTON.

True Copy.
H. F. HANCE.

LONG since, we were promised a translation from the Chinese of the Russian Treaty with China but it was not forthcoming. As it may be worth while to place such a document on record we copy it from the *Home News* of Janv. 1859.

RUSSIAN TREATY WITH CHINA.

The preamble gives the names of the plenipotentiaries, who are:—On the part of Russia, Count Euphemius Poutiatin, Aide-de-camp-General of the Emperor, Vice-Admiral, Imperial Ambassador Extraordinary to the court of Pekin, and Commander-in-Chief of the Russian fleets in the Pacific; and on the part of China, the Imperial Commissioners and Mandarin of the first class Kwei-Liang and Hwashana.

Art. 1. The peace and amity so happily existing between the high contracting powers is hereby ratified and confirmed for themselves and their respective subjects. All Russians are to enjoy the most perfect freedom and security for their persons and property in China, and Chinese equally so in the Russian dominions.

Art. 2. The correspondence between the two governments which has hitherto been carried on by the Russian Senate and the Chinese tribunal of Li-fa-yan, shall in future be conducted direct between the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs and senior member of the Chinese Council of State, or the Prime Minister at Pekin. The authorities of both countries on the mutual frontiers shall be instructed to let all couriers with despatches pass freely without causing them any delay or hindrance. The same facility shall be extended to such couriers as may be only charged with verbal messages from the one government to the other. Ambassadors from Russia may either travel by way of Kiachta and Urga, or through Taku, at the mouth of the river Peiho, or by any other route or town opened by China. The Chinese government binds itself to take the needful measures for the protection and safe conduct of the ambassador and his suite, as also for the suitable reception due to his rank on his arrival in the capital, where he shall be furnished with a palace for the embassy, for which Russia shall pay the usual rent.

Art. 3. Trade may be carried on between Russia and China both by land and by sea. It is stipulated that the following ports shall be open to Russian vessels:—Shanghai, Ningpo, Fuchau, Amoy, Canton, Taiwan in Formosa, and Kiungchow-fu in Hainan.

Art. 4. There shall be no limitation to number of Russian merchants trading in China, nor to the amount of the capital employed by them, nor shall they be subject to any other payments than the amount of duties stipulated in the Custom-house tariff, but smuggling shall be punished by confiscation of the goods, which in that case shall be sold for account of the Chinese government.

Art. 5. It is mutually agreed that the Emperor of Russia shall enjoy the privilege of appointing consuls in all the above-mentioned ports, as well as to station ships of war there to preserve order amongst the Russian subjects and keep up the power and dignity of the consuls. The rights and privileges to be enjoyed by these consuls shall be the same as those accorded by China to the consuls of any other foreign state.

Art. 6. Should a Russian ship of war or a merchant vessel be wrecked on the coast of China, the Chinese authorities are bound to offer every assistance in their power, and in such cases the shipwrecked crew may land at any other than the above named ports. Russia agrees to pay the Chinese a just and proper indemnity for any assistance thus rendered to vessels in distress.

Art. 7. All disputes between Russian subjects shall be settled by their own consul, and punished for any infringement of the law. Russians in the interior of China accused of crimes and misdemeanors shall be escorted to the nearest frontier town and delivered up to the Russian authorities, or conducted to a consular port and placed at the disposal of the consul there for punishment.

Art. 8. The Chinese government being convinced that the doctrines of Christianity tend to the furtherance of order and unanimity amongst men, binds itself not to hinder its Christian subjects nor molest them in the execution of their religious ceremonies and duties, and they shall enjoy the same protection as that afforded to any other religion tolerated in the Chinese dominions. And as the Chinese government considers Christian missionaries to be good and honest people who labour without seeking any material profit and advantages, they shall be permitted to extend Christianity amongst the Chinese, and for this purpose they may travel in all security in the interior of the empire. A certain number of missionaries shall be furnished with passports from the Russian government.

Art. 9. Those parts of the frontiers between China and Russia hitherto not satisfactorily laid down shall be settled without delay; for which purpose commissioners of both governments shall be immediately appointed who shall examine and survey the disputed tract and fix the boundary line by a separate treaty. Maps and a detailed description of the frontier shall be made by them, mutually signed, and to be considered in future as incontestable documents by both governments.

Art. 10. The residence of the Russian ecclesiastical mission at Pekin shall no longer be considered temporary, and their members may return at any time. Their travelling expenses, as well as those of other official persons, shall be borne by Russia. The Chinese authorities are bound to afford them the most perfect protection.

Art. 11. A regular postal service shall be immediately organised between Kiachta and Pekin. For this purpose a Chinese carriage shall run once a month, and shall deliver the mails at each place in not more than 15 days. Besides this a convoy for heavy goods shall be organised to go once every three months each way, and not to be longer than one month performing the journey.

Art. 12. All political, commercial, and other privileges accorded by China to other countries shall be immediately, and without any further treaty, extended to Russia.

The ratifications of this present treaty shall be exchanged at Pekin within 12 months from the present day, or earlier if possible. The original is written in the Russian, Mantchu, and Chinese languages, but it is specially agreed that the Mantchu text shall be considered as the basis for the interpretation of the articles in case of any dispute.

Done at Tien-tsien, June 13, 1858.

(Signed) COUNT EUPHEMIUS POUTIATIN.
KWEI-LIAN.
HWASHANA.

The Russian government has in pursuance of the treaty, appointed consuls at Canton and Shanghai. [Hitherto it had, we believe, no agents in the ports of the celestial empire.] It is likewise about to establish a naval station in China.

(From the Economist, Dec. 18.)

THE WOOLLEN TRADE OF CENTRAL ASIA AND CHINA.

Considerable attention has recently been attracted to the efforts which are being made by the Russian Government, in order to secure, we ought rather to say, to retain, a trade which they have long carried on overland with Central Asia and with the western and northern parts of China. With this view the steam navigation on the Caspian Sea has been considerably extended, and the Trans-Caspian Company has been formed. We have preferred to say that this is rather an effort to retain a declining trade than to create a new one. For many years, till of late, Russia has enjoyed a large trade in those quarters, not alone in goods of her own manufacture, but also in good of English, French, and German manufacture, purchased chiefly at the German fairs, and conveyed in caravans to the banks of the Volga, and ultimately by steamer to the trading station on the south coast of the Caspian. They were then again transferred to caravans which traversed the different routes to Herat, Cabul, Khiva, and Bokhara. From these points the markets they were diffused through the northern parts of Persia and Beloochistan; through the provinces northwards of Cabul and eastward of Bukhara, as far as the Chinese frontier; and even from Cabul into the Punjaub as far as Lahore. For many years this was an extensive and flourishing trade; and it is the fact that it has of late years been greatly declining, from causes to which we will shortly refer,—that new efforts are now being made to revive it; and the public are told that through this circuitous route British trade in the East stands in great danger from a formidable rival.

It is some years since we first called public attention to this question. The route through Teziood, in the Black Sea, to the northern parts of Turkey in Asia, and of Persia, had been only just been opened; the ancient route of commerce up the waters of the Indus had been closed for centuries, and it was then, after the conquest of Scinde, that for the first time an opportunity was offered to England to reopen it. The port of Kurrachee, at the mouth of the Indus, had to be deepened for large vessels; and flat-bottomed steamers, suitable for the navigation, had to be placed upon the Indus. Both of these objects were accomplished, and an annual fair was established at Kurrachee, at which the native dealers on both sides of the Indus, as well in British as in foreign territory, could dispose of the produce of the country, and purchase British manufactures brought there at the trifling cost of a single sea voyage from Liverpool or London. It was evident that the long, circuitous, and expensive overland route through Russia and the whole of Central Asia could not long compete with these more direct routes as soon as they were properly opened up. It was plain that Northern Persia and the northern parts of Turkey would be supplied from the shores of the Black Sea; and it was still more plain that the supplies for Central Asia must again take the ancient route of the streams of the Indus. As yet the experiment is still in its infancy, but the success is sufficient to furnish an indication of what it is likely to become. In the year 1856-57 the imports into Kurrachee amounted to 685,665*l*; in 1857-58 they increased to no less than 1,081,000*l*;—in 1856-57 the exports were 73½,522*l*; in 1857-58 they had in-

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creased to 1,078,128l. The imports consisted chiefly of British manufactures, and the exports chiefly of raw materials required for the trade of this country. This is a good beginning for a trade which we believe is destined to a large development. The navigation of the Indus is as yet not well developed; but when all the arrangements now in progress are completed, there is no doubt but that British goods will find an easy access to the Central Asiatic markets already referred to, at a cost infinitely less than they can by the Russian route.

But an attempt has been made to show that though this route of Central Asia, Russia will be able to compete with the British manufacturer, especially in woollens, even in the China markets, notwithstanding the advantages gained by the Elgin Treaty.* It is impossible to say what advantage Russia may gain in the China markets if they are careful to make and send only the best adapted to the want and taste of the country; but it is certain if English manufacturers would pay equal attention to these points, that they will pay equal attention to these points, that they will be able to undersell any other country. In first place there is no country where the raw material is so abundant in all the various qualities required for every variety of goods; in the next place, there is no country where, with the aid of mechanical contrivances and cheap fuel, the fabric can be made so good or so clean; and in the last place, whether we take Central Asia where the route of the Indus is fairly opened; or, much more if we take China with the access which the new treaty will give us, there is no other producing country which can convey its goods at so small a cost to those markets. With the advantages which our sea navigation to those distant markets afford the Trans-Caspian Company will compete in vain. If the above slight sketch tend to study the taste and wants of those markets, there can be no doubt but that this will form an important addition to our existing markets for woollen goods, as well as an increasing source of supply of the raw material.

* The following appeared lately, addressed to the Times:—

"Russia, it is well known, carries on a very extensive trade with Bokhara, Khiva, and Kokan, furnishing Central Asia with her hardware, leather, and cotton and woollen goods, and receiving in return raw cotton, silk, furs, and other produce, supplied by Bokhara, the merchants of Kokan carry the manufactures of Russia to Kashkar and other points on the western frontier of China in considerable quantities; and it is to this trade that I would direct the attention of our manufacturers, being fully persuaded that at no distant period the scientific expedition now exploring Central Asia will have laid Chinese Tuykestan and the western frontier entirely open to the enterprise of the new Trans-Caspian Company.

"Anticipating therefore, such a development of Russian industry, I will endeavour to give our manufacturers an idea of the trade as it at present exists, leaving them to judge whether Russian woollens will require the assistance of any bounty in order to drive English manufactures out of the markets of China.

"In the first place, the cloth destined for Central Asia is of low quality and price, and therefore best suited to the requirements of the consumers. It is bought at the fair of Nijni-Novgorod, in pieces of 17 11-2 yards in length, and 4 1-12 feet in breadth, at 50 to 70, but not higher than one rouble per archin, or, in English coin and measure, at about 1s 6d. 2s 1d, and 3s per 25 inches. These pieces are 13 lb, 16 lb, to 18 lb Russian in weight, and 18 to 20 form a bale, or half the burden of one camel. At Bokhara a piece of 20 yards fetches from 3l to 3l 15s.

"The following approximate calculation shows what profit the merchant may expect to realize by exporting Russian woollens to Bokhara:—

	Mahomedan Merchant.	Russian Merchant.
	£ s	£ s
At Nijni-Novgorod fair of 450 pieces of cloth (7,200 yds. and 35 cwt. at about 30½d per archin of 2¼ inches say...	1,112 5	1,112 5
Carriage to Orenburg, at about 2½d per 25 lbs	16 4	16 4
Duty payable at Orenburg, 1 per cent.....	11 2	11 2
Carriage to Bokhara (10 camels)	15 0	15 0
Fifteen per cent. (a very high estimate) to cover sundry expenses, warehouse rent, clerks, &c.	166 17	118 17
Duty levied by the Khivans at the Kuvan Daria, on the road to Bokhara — say, 3s per camel	1 10	1 10
Duty in Bokhara	41 6	82 12
	£1,364 4	£1,405 10
Value of cloth at the bazaars of Bokhara, at about 3l 12s 6d per piece, say	£1,652 8	
Leaving a clear profit on 450 pieces of	£ 288 4	£ 246 18

"The profit on Russian woollens at Khiva and Tashkent is still greater, being,—

For a Mahomedan.	For a Russian.
At Khiva more than ...29 per cent.	...25 per cent.
At Tashkent more than 25 per cent.	20 per cent.

"The distance from Bokhara to Kashkar is about 630 miles. From Bokhara the goods are transported to Kokan on camels, at a cost of 30s to 36s per camel, and thence to Kashkar on pack-horses (which carry about 2½ cwt.) at a cost of from 24s to 36s per horse. The entire journey from Bokhara to Kashkar, on the western frontiers of China, is made in about 35 days.

"To this I have only to add that the expectations of woollens along the Siberian line of frontier amounted between 1840 and 1850 to 485,737 yards, of the value of 71,686l.

"With regard to Kiakhta I find that cloth is the second article of importance in the trade with China, and that, together with paper, cloth of all sorts and colours (with the exception of peasants' cloth) pays no duty, while other goods are taxed 2, 3, 20, and even 25 per cent. Coarse cloth manufactured in Russia is principally exported; but the finer sorts of English, Prussian, and French, fetching from 6s to 12s per archin of 28 inches, find purchasers.

"In the foregoing calculations I have estimated the rouble at 3s, the pood at 36 lbs, and the pound Russian at .903 of a pound avoirdupois.

"These remarks will enable our manufacturers to judge whether they will be able to undersell Russian goods when China is fairly opened in the west."

Macao.

From Macao we hear that the French have there built a number of moveable houses and sentry boxes, which are intended for their brethren at Touron, where they are going to recommence negotiations. The Allied force in Cochin-China is said to have taken up a position on a river, opposite to an army of Cochin-Chinese, and to have had several skirmishes with the enemy, on which occasions their opponents employed elephants. Some of the Catholic missionaries have discovered rich mines in Tonquin, which borders on the Chinese provinces of Yun-nan and Kwangsi, so we are not surprised to learn that the Spaniards wish to take that country.—*China Mail*, Feb. 24.

Calcutta.

One of the most appalling spectacles ever witnessed in Calcutta occurred on the morning of the 14th ult. when the splendid and well known ship *Sutlej* of 1200 tons took fire and in less than half an hour was totally consumed. The rapidity of the fire was owing to the saltpetre on board which is nearly as explosive as gunpowder. The cause of the fire is not known at present, but it may probably have commenced with the Jute which if at all damp is very apt to burn. It is reported that one boy and four seamen are missing.—*Singapore Free Press.*

Sir Arthur Buller has had a farewell dinner from the members of the Calcutta Bar. The Advocate General in a speech of much feeling alluded to the loss which the Council of India and the public in general would sustain in one whose practical good sense has often made itself felt in debates which his wit, without malice, has adorned.—*Singapore Free Press.*

We observe that the Government intends to construct a dock at Calcutta for the reception of the largest class of Steamers at that port. The department of public works has been ordered to report the particulars of the dimensions of vessels, their draught of water, &c.—*Ibid.*

ADVICE TO THE SCIENTIFIC.

A correspondent who has devoted much attention to optical instruments, now in such great request, sends us the following, which we publish for the benefit of those concerned:—

No one who has had much to do with optical instruments, whether in the form of Telescope, Microscope, or Camera lenses, &c., &c., can have failed to observe that the glasses are frequently stained, and that nothing he can do will remove the stains, which doubtless do much injury by diminishing the transparency of the glass.

These stains are caused in the following way:—If a lens of any kind be allowed to remain unnoticed for a few months, or a much shorter time in a damp climate, it will be found covered, more or less, with a kind of mouldiness, easily removed by rubbing it with a soft cloth or wash leather. But if the lens be examined by reflected light, permitted to fall upon it obliquely, it will be seen that wherever the mucor existed there remains a purplish coloured stain, which, if not attended to at once, becomes, we believe, indelible. If after it ever it be rubbed with an old (cotton) cambric handkerchief dipped in spirits of wine, these marks vanish, although this treatment will not remove stains of long standing.

The cause of this mischief is a minute filamentous organism, only clearly visible with the help of a microscope.

Now, although the cure be difficult the preventive measures are very simple. Never let a lens lie by for more than three weeks or a month without wiping it. The best thing for this purpose is an old, worn-out cambric handkerchief, or, if the glasses be valuable and deserving of corresponding care, a piece of the finest and softest wash leather, which should be well washed, in order to remove all grease from the dressing; and having, when dry, been well rubbed in the hands to remove the stiffness, kept in a box with a tight-fitting lid to exclude the dust. It should be used for no other purpose.

It is always a good plan, particularly if the lenses have been at all exposed to the chance of dust falling upon them, to brush them carefully with a soft camel's hair brush before rubbing with the leather, to remove any particles of sand, which though quite fine enough to be carried about by the wind, and scarcely, or not at all, perceptible to unassisted vision, are still large enough to scratch and ruin a valuable lens. This applies more particularly to the object glasses of microscopes; and we ourselves seldom attempt to wipe an object glass until we have first scrupulized its surface with a hand magnifier, and satisfied ourselves that it is entirely free from any particle of dust.—*Madras Times.*

H. M. steamer *Megæra*, Capt. Purvis, arrived here yesterday from Rangoon, where she landed the ex-King of Delhi, the old wretch, we understand having to be imprisoned in Bermah for the remainder of his days. It was reported that Africa was to be his destination.—*Madras Times*, Dec. 22.

(From the Chinese Repository.)

Remarks on the Japanese language: the subject but little understood; character of the oral language; its different forms, and grammatical structure. 1857.

The works written upon this country are very numerous, and partake of all the errors of Kæmpfer, their common source. Whatever he wrote, about a hundred and fifty years ago, is reiterated, with some additions, by almost every sub-quent author. Like Du Halde's, his folios contain a mass of valuable information, the most authentic that can be obtained, but at the same time easily disfigured by prejudice. Hence the opinion of the tranquil state of the last empire, whilst grinding oppression and the feudal system are fraught with evils subversive of all good order. The rebellions, as we are informed by natives, are bloody, and the acts of government cruel. A dense population and the barreness of several districts make famine a frequent occurrence. Then the number of desperadoes increases, order ceases to exist, and all the horrors of the most sanguinary revolution take place, with unbridled fury. Hitherto, however, the supreme government has always been enabled to quell these disturbances; while the leaders have been obliged to betake themselves to the mountains. It would have been impossible to retain in allegiance the many feudal princes, amongst whom the territory is divided, if there had not also been had to most arbitrary measures. These princes are either themselves prisoners at Yedo, or else, during their absence from the palace, send their wives and children as hostages. The same precautionary measures, for ensuring the fidelity of influential persons, are adopted in all branches of government; an officer fills with trembling his station. Yet even the fear of the dread sword has

In a former number of this paper we stated that the dates of departure of the mails from London *viâ* Marseilles had been fixed two days later for 1859. We regret to find we were misinformed and now give below a correct Table showing the time of departure from London and from China, and also the days on which the mails are considered to be due under ordinary circumstances, calculated from the experience of the last seven years.

MAILS BETWEEN ENGLAND & CHINA.

OUTWARD

Leave London		Arrive	
Viâ Southampton	*Viâ Marseilles*	*At Hongkong,*	*At Shanghai,*
Jany .. 4,	Jany ..10.	Feby..25,	March 6,
do..20,	do..25,	March 12,	do..20,
Feb.. 4,	Feb.. 9,	do..25,	April 1,
do..20,	do..25,	April 10,	do..17,
March 4,	March 9,	do..24,	May .. 1,
do..20,	do..25,	May .. 8,	do..15,
April.. 4,	April.. 9,	do..23,	do..30,
do..20,	do..25,	June.. 8,	June..15,
May .. 4,	May .. 9,	do..22,	do..20,
do..20,	do..25,	July .. 8,	July ..15,
June.. 4,	June.. 9,	do..23,	do..30,
do..20,	do..25,	August 8,	August 15,
July .. 4,	July .. 9,	do..22,	do..20,
do..20,	do..25,	Sept.. 7,	Sept..14,
August 4,	August 9,	do..22,	do..20,
do..20,	do..25,	Oct. .. 8,	Oct. ..15,
Sept.. 4,	Sept.. 9,	do..24,	do..31,
do..20,	do..26,	Nov..11,	Nov..20,
Oct. .. 4,	Oct. ..10,	do..25,	Dec.. 4,
do..20,	do..25,	Dec. ..11,	do..20,
Nov.. 4,	Nov.. 9,	do..25,	Jany.. 3,
do..20,	do..25,	Jany..10,	do..10,
Dec.. 4,	Dec.. 9,	do..26.	Feby.. 4,
do..20,	do..26,	Feby. ..11,	do..20,

HOMEWARD

Leave		Arrive in London	
Shanghai.	*Hongkong.*	*Viâ Marseilles*	*Viâ Southampton*
March 6,	March 15,	April..28,	May .. 3,
do..23,	do..30,	May ..15,	do..20,
April.. 5,	April..13,	do..20,	June.. 3,
do..16,	do..23,	June..14,	do..19,
do..27,	May .. 5,	do..28,	July .. 3.
May ..15,	do..22,	July ..15,	do..20,
do..20,	June.. 7,	do..20,	August 3,
June..15,	do..22,	August 14,	do..19,
do..26,	July .. 5,	do..28,	Sept.. 2,
July ..15,	do..22,	Sept..14,	do..19,
August 2,	August 10,	do..28,	Oct. .. 3,
do..17,	do..24,	Oct. ..15,	do..20,
Sept.. 4,	Sept..12,	do..20,	Nov.. 3,
do..21,	do..28,	Nov..13,	do..19,
Oct. .. 5,	Oct. ..13,	do..28,	Dec.. 3,
do..22,	do..29,	Dec. ..15,	do..20,
Nov.. 6,	Nov..15,	do..29,	Jany.. 3,
do..22,	do..29,	Jany..14,	do..19,
Dec.. 7,	Dec..15,	do..28,	Feby.. 2,
do..23,	do..30,	Feby..14,	do..19,
Jany.. 7,	Jany..15,	do..28,	March 5,
do..23,	do..30,	March 16,	do..22,
Feby.. 7,	Feby..15,	do..31,	April 5,
do..20,	do..27,	April..14,	do..19,

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

List of Books received this Mail.

227—Gilbart's Logic of Banking.
228—Jones (J. M.) The Naturalist in Bermuda.
229—Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, 1857.
696—Beckford (Wm.) Memoirs of,—2 vols.
697—Fitzhall (Ed.) Thirty-five years of a Dramatic Author's Life—2 vols.
698—Fragmentary Remains of Sir H. Davy, Bart., 1858.
699—Muirhead's Life of James Watt.
700—Jerrold (B.) Life of Douglas Jerrold.
701—Masson's Life of Milton, in connexion with the History of his Times 1608 *a* 1639.
1228—Hodson (Major) Twelve years of a soldier's Life in India, 1859.
1229—Johnson (Miss A. C.) Peasant Life in Germany.
1230—Sicily. Calabria and Mount Etna, by the Unprotected Females.
1843—Maiden Sisters, a Tale.
1844—Tupper (M. F.) Stephen Langton—2 vols.
1845—Deborah's Diary, a Sequel to Mary Powell.
2317—Doran (Dr.) Pictures and Panels, 1859.
2318—Lester (H. J.) Struggles in Failing, 1858.
2319—Montalembert's Debate on India.
2320—Cambridge Essays, 1858.
Reviews, Magazines, Journals, &c.

Shanghae, 10th March, 1859.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flags & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Mar 11	Lanrick	B. brig	283	Thompson	Hongkong	Feb 22	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 12	Garland	N. s.sch	102	Slocomb	Amoy	.. —	do	Captain
.. 13	Harmona	B. bark	363	Lyall	Hongkong	.. 18	do	J. W. Lewis
.. 13	Acmel	Da. bg.	216	Dinesen	Taiwan	.. 25	Spars	Harkort and Co
.. 15	Countess of Seafield	B. bark	492	Brown	Swatow	.. 25	Sugar	Geo Harnet and Co
.. 15	Bintang	Da. sch	253	Cowan	Taiwan	.. 26	do	A. Howard
.. 15	Ann	A. bark	641	Munro	Nagasaki	Mar 12	Sundries	Isaac M. Bull and Co
.. 15	Wagoola	B. ship	549	Jardine	Sydney	Jan 30	Coals	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 16	Lord Clarendon	B. schr	273	Prance	Nagasaki	Mar —	Sundries	Dent and Co
.. 16	Zephyr	B. schr	148	Roper	Hongkong	Feb —	do	Dent and Co

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flags & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination	Cargo.	Despatched by
Mar 11	Urania	A. bark	406	Turner	Amoy	Ballast	Russell and Co
.. 11	Elizabeth Ann	B. ship	562	Parsons	Amoy	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 11	Teodora	Sp. bk.	218	Zobaron	Amoy	Sun., &c.	P. Loureiro
.. 12	Mary	Bre. bk	358	Frehse	Swatow	Sundries	Harkort and Co
.. 12	Orestes	Bre. bk	422	Gunther	Swatow	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 13	Yang-tsze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	Ballast	Dent and Co
.. 13	Kate Kearney	B. bark	413	Gill	Fuchau	Sun., &c.	Lindsay and Co
.. 14	Hellespont	B. str.	330	Bolton			Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 11	Spirit of the Deep	B. ship	620	Hewitt	Swatow	Sundries	W. R. Adamson and Co
.. 15	Minna	A. schr	299	Smith	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	Captain
.. 16	Fernando de Noronagaray	A. str.	348	Schibyo	Hkonge. Fchau	Re-expts.	Russell and Co
.. 16	Anglo Saxon	B. ship	693	Laird	Fuchau	Ballast	Reiss & Co.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flags & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Acmel	Mar 13	Da. bg.	216	Dinesen	Harkort and Co		
Amiral Baudin	Nov 13	Fr. bk	502	Forestier	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Ann	Mar 15	A. bark	641	Munro	Isaac M. Bull and Co		
Arauingo	Jan 31	A. ship	716	Tassan	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Avalanche	Mar 6	B. ship	692	Stott	Russell and Co		
Bacchante	Mar 6	B. ship	717	Cobb	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Berwick Walls	Feb 27	B. ship	621	Findlay	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Bintang	Mar 15	Du. sch	253	Cowan	A. Howard		
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	264	Dick	A. R. Tilby		
Cambalu	Mar 6	B. ship	499	Fraser	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Carlu	Mar 1	Swe. sh	952	Matern	Harkort and Co		
Caroline	Mar 7	Old. bg	270	Hohde	Wm. Pustau and Co	H'kong & Sing.	Early
Countess of Seafield	Mar 13	B. bark	492	Brown	Geo. Harnet and Co		
Dennis Hill	Feb 13	B. bark	348	Aiken	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Earl of Windsor	Oct 3	B. ship	730	Brown	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Edouard & Julie	Mar 2	Belg sh	493	Mennen	Harkort and Co	Ningpo	eld 15th
Egeria	Mar 8	A. ship	644	Howland	Russell and Co		
Elizabeth & Ann	Feb 27	B. bark	359	Hauch	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Swatow	
Empress	Feb 27	A. ship	1293	Leeraw	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Euphrates	Jan 18	B. bark	450	McKellar	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Falcon	Feb 20	A. bark	360	Meneon	Augustine Heard and Co	Hongkong	eld 15th
Formosa	Mar 9	B. str.	750	Browne	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	23d inst*
Garland	Mar 13	N.s.sch	102	Slocomb	Captain		
Ghazra	Aug 16	B. bark	301	Black			
Glengariff	Feb 2	B. bark	404	Webster	Siemssen and Co	Swatow	
Granada	Mar 2	A. brig	331	Taylor	Russell and Co		
Henry Ellis	Mar 7	B. ship	412	Elmstone	David Adsoon Sons and Co	Ningpo	eld 16th
Heroes of Alma	Feb 14	B. ship	557	Silk	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Indiaman	Mar 8	A. ship	1164	Smith	Olyphant and Co	Hongkong	eld 18th
Indien	Nov 13	Fr. ship	703	Hourdase	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Invincible	Feb 27	B. ship	657	Rollason	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
John Jay	Mar 2	A. ship	494	Hungerford	Isaac M. Bull and Co		
Judith	Dec 25	A. ship	903	Brown	Siemssen and Co		
Lanrick	Mar 11	B. brig	283	Thompson	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Nagasaki	eld 15th
Lobilla	Mar 7	B. ship	823	Gooding	Turner and Co		
Lord Clarendon	Mar 16	B. schr	273	Prance	Dent and Co		
Harmona	Mar 13	B. bark	363	Lyall	J. W. Lewis	Nagasaki	eld 18th
Mary & Louisa	Mar 1	A. bark	497	Jones	Birley, Worthington and Co		
Masden	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Dobie	A. R. Tilby		
Mathilde	Mar 2	Da. sch	124	Claussen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Amoy	
Merrington	Mar 4	B. ship	710	Clark	Fletcher and Co		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain		
Minnihaha	Feb 17	B. ship	783	Brown	Dent and Co		
New Era	Feb 27	B. ship	725	Troup	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Polly	Feb 14	B. bark			Wm. Hargreaves	Liverpool	Imdt.
Pruth	Feb 24	B. bark	363	Hutton	Lindsay and Co		
Queen of the North	Nov 4	B. ship	908	Rapson	Bower, Hanbury and Co	London	
Rémi	Oct 26	B. str.	322	Laen	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Romance of the Sea	Sept 22	A. ship	1781	Caldwell	Wetmore, Williams and Co	New York	eld 18th
Sir W. F. Williams	Dec 15	B. ship	860	Rees	Shaw, Binnie and Co	London	
Snow Squall	Jan 3	A. ship	742	Loyd	Ullern and Co	New York	Imdt.
Southern Belle	Feb 12	B. bark	541	Henson	Jas; Bowman and Co	Swatow	Early
Spirit of Trade	Feb 26	B. bark	528	McCullock	Turner and Co	Swatow	eld 15th
Sytian	Jan 24	B. bark	229	Hodgeton	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	eld 17th
Tarolinta	Mar 4	A. ship	549	French	Russell and Co		
Union	Feb 19	A. ship	1012	Wiley	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Early
Wagoola	Mar 15	B. ship	549	Jardine	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Welcome	Feb 5	B. bark	387	Schwalky	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Amoy	eld 14th
Witchcraft	Feb 18	B. bark	316	Booth	Augustine Heard and Co		
Wodan	Feb 28	Da. sh	223	Matthisen	Harkort and Co	Hongkong	Imdt.
Young Mechanic	Feb 2	A. ship	1376	Amsbury	Wm. Hargreaves		
Zephyr	Mar 16	B. schr	148	Roper	Dent and Co	Fuchau	eld 18th
Ziba	Mar 7	B. bark	497	Tomlinson	Fletcher and Co		

63 *Merchant Vels.*

* At daylight, with the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Actæon	H M frigate	26	..	160	John Ward	..
Highflyer	H M screw-corvt	21	..	240	C F A Shadwell, C B	250
Lee (82)	H M gun-boat	3	..	60	W. H. Jones	80
Opossum (94)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	C. J. Balfour	60

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flags & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co
Folkstone	B. ship	496		Jardine, Matheson and Co,
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Neville, 2d Dec.; and Chrysolite, 30th do.

Liverpool—Crest of the Wave, 23d Nov.; and East Field, 18th Dec.

Sunderland—Shan-tung, 26th Sept.

New York—Vancouver, 14th Dec.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

	Jany.	*Feby.*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Augt.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
1850	7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851	none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852	6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853 Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	15	22	24	22
bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1854 Monthly	28	28	none	11 & 26	17	25	15	17	25	27	28	none
bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855 Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	6	4	4	8	13
1856 Monthly	11	5	4	9	7	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 10	
bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	25	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857 Monthly	5	11	5	7	6 & 30	21	14 & 27	—	14 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 23	21	—	14	12	18	28	24	—
1858 Monthly	3	16	8	5	2 & 28	24	13	12	25	31	—	1
bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	28	25	16	17	17	17
1859 Monthly	1	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
bi-monthly	21	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June.	*Total Black*	*Total Green*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
1844-45			3,800,627	6,433
1845-46			12,459,988	15,192
1846-47			12,494,160	13,972
1847-48			15,711,142	21,176
1848-49			18,303,074	18,124
1849-50			22,363,370	15,237
1850-51			26,722,340	17,243
1851-52			37,675,980	20,631
1852-53			69,131,000	23,076
1853-54			50,343,847	38,339
1854-55	45,363,816	31,855,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	52,368
1857-58	23,978,144	23,988,527	51,317,003	66,391

TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

Year ending 30th June.	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
1847-48			11,373,141	19,117	226,626	1,514,151	1,740,787	
1848-49			12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50			13,867,497	13,163	1,618,879	3,974,879	5,623,768	415
1850-51			21,687,816	15,325	3,781,899	7,216,641	11,068,540	726
1851-52			31,225,000	20,331	3,680,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	1,300
1852-53			38,664,100	24,895	2,924,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	534
1853-54			29,856,188	33,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,974
1854-55	39,586,889	16,428,936	59,014,025	53,965	1,134,573	22,584,300	23,718,881	
1855-56	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,188
1856-57	10,697,081	10,794,487	21,491,571	50,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,837
1857-58	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,946	65,740	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,568

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from* 1st *July*, 1857, *to* 30th *June*, 1858.

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA *Lbs.*	GREEN TEA *Lbs.*	TEA. *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
To UNITED STATES, *direct and Coastwise*	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,568
GREAT BRITAIN, *direct and Coastwise*	23,042,968	7,188,873	30,231,841	62,643*
AUSTRALIA,		852,393	852,393	
COASTWISE,	443,144	733,397	1,176,541	
CONTINENT,		497,969	497,969	98
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	48,944	309,127	358,036	
SAN FRANCISCO,	83,681	42,975	126,656	
MANILA,	64,247	72,775	137,022	
Total	23,993,260	27,972,950	51,317,172	67,321

* Includes 6,478 bales Thrown, 361 Coarse, and 366 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*.

From 1st *July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
Aug 7	Mirage	716	London	453,901	256,811	710,745	579
Sept 6	Stornoway	527	do	137,776	111,601	249,377	3,467
.. 18	Challenger	695	do	221,600	218,800	440,400	3,139
.. 22	Jubilee	764	do	37,553	728,396	765,949	2,229
Nov 7	Joseph Fletcher	672	do	203,200	240,800	444,000	2,211
.. 14	Assyrian	555	do	288,149	332,932	621,087	1,707
.. 25	Wellington	402	do	61,357	253,952	315,309	1,171
.. 27	Strathmore	450	do	429,255		429,255	1,351
.. 28	Lord of the Isles	691	do	225 691	381,772	607,463	1,451
Dec 9	Ambas	511	do	216,334	252,761	469,397	1,293
.. 12	Akbar	733	do	678,200	201,700	879,900	643
.. 13	John Masterman	605	do	453,593	262,037	715,630	703
.. 23	Scutari	513	do	367,090	224,894	591,984	859*
Jan 12	Spirit of the North	671	do	237,000	276,800	513,800	1,612
.. 28	Idar	766	do	569,693	281,798	851,491	321
.. 30	Zealandia	1031	do	849,700	227,800	1,077,500	1,525
Feb 2	Portena	354	do	149,653	197,551	347,204	466
.. 28	Taymouth Castle	682	do	774,177	72,910	844,006	26
.. 28	Westhorn	593	do	332,036	309,736	641,372	315
Mar 5	Caraculus	510	do	214,152	383,723	597,875	526

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES.

From 1st *July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk Pculs*	*Other Silk*	*Silk Piece Goods Pieces*
Oct 2	Fairy	629	New York	573,110	132:16	.....	10,400		
.. 9	Quickstep	523	do	706,803	706,803	19:20	.....		
.. 15	Hotspur	865	do	831,290	831,290	222:19	.....		12,570
.. 15	Spero	1375	do	1,265,234	1,265,234	190:89	.....		4,600
.. 23	N. B. Palmer	1399	do	1,277,100	1,277,100	25:02	.....		10,500
.. 31	Mandarin	776	do	718,461	718,461	.....	.....		.....
Nov 7	Eureka	1041	do	1,051,328	1,051,328	36:09	.....		.....
.. 8	Kate Hastings	644	do	530,112	530,112	.....	.....		.....
.. 8	Sancho Panza	875	do	861,500	861,500	39:05	.....		4,600
.. 21	Ino	893	do	639,238	639,238	48:91	.....		.....
Dec 4	Oscar	618	do	1,335	826,031	827,366	120:30	.....	.....
.. 17	Swordfish	1034	do	.....	820,355	820,355	20:40	.....	4,850
.. 18	Canvas Back	731	do	.....	730,380	730,380	.....	.....	.....
.. 20	Isaac Jeanes	813	do	.....	943,133	943,133	31:77	.....	.....
Jan 21	Nabob	1243	do	.....	791,400	791,400	171:52	.....	10,575
.. 27	Henry Harbeck	714	do	.....	729,903	729,903	23:15	.....	.....
.. 28	Beaver	727	do	23,160	536,391	561,791	53:40	.....	.....
Feb 3	Java Bates	620	do	16,787	607,527	624,314	23:56	.....	3,407
Mar 6	Malay	803	do	26,000	514,134	540,434	131:63	.....	2,125

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

From 1st *July*, 1858, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Jan 14	Gauntlet	693	Montreal	57,087	453,513	510,600

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct).*

From 1st *July*, 1858, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Jan 9	Typhoon	220	Melbourne	.....	.....	167,356
Feb 5	Betty	260	Sydney	.....	.....	294,609

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE,

From 1st *July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
July 15	Formosa, str.,	750	Hongkong	1,276
Aug 2	Aden, str.,	812	do	2,051
.. 15	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	do	860
.. 15	Chusan, str.,	700	do	2,699
Sept 2	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	do	72
.. 4	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,730
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	do	26
.. 21	Nemi, str.,	970	do	3,023
.. 24	Hellespont, str.,	330	do	17
.. 29	Formosa, str.,	750	do	1,282
Oct 4	Lanrick	283	do	199
.. 5	Aden, str.,	812	do	1,829
.. 5	Mary F. Sinde	199	do	26
.. 10	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	do	10
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,268
.. 29	Elizabeth	440	do ..*viâ* Amoy	18
.. 30	Hellespont, str.,	330	do	19
Nov 7	Aden, str.,	812	do	1,[illegible]
.. 17	Christian	176	do	22
.. 22	Formosa, str.,	750	do	3,018
.. 28	Hellespont, str.,	330	do	17
.. 25	Lanrick	283	do	25
Dec 7	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	do	744
.. 7	Aden, str.,	812	do	2,470
.. 22	Hellespont, str.,	330	do	311
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,955
Jan 7	Aden, str.,	812	do	2,902
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,044
Feb 7	Aden, str.,	812	do	869
.. 20	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,273
Mar 6	Aden, str.,	812	do	1,021

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